



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

some five thousand specimens, all authoritatively named, and many representing most remote localities.

The arrival of the Strecker material will increase the Museum collections by fully one hundred thousand specimens, among which are several hundred 'types.' Mr. William Beutenmüller, the curator of entomology, will personally attend to the details of transportation. The Museum will also receive the 'Strecker Library.'

THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN.

FROM advance sheets of the administrative report of the Garden for 1901, it appears that during the past year \$44,409 was spent on the maintenance and improvement of the establishment, \$5,287.60 less than the net income for the year after providing for publications and certain fixed events designated in Henry Shaw's will, the total gross receipts being \$125,690.73.

91,262 persons visited the Garden, about 45 per cent. of this number on the first Sunday afternoon each in June and September, the only two holidays on which the Garden can be opened to the public.

The collection of living plants, which in 1900 contained 9,194 species or varieties, has been increased to 9,967. Nearly 3,000 surplus plants were distributed to hospitals and schools. Exchange relations were maintained with other botanical establishments, and in addition to what was derived from these sources the living collections were increased by an expenditure of \$2,829.61.

16,256 sheets of specimens were incorporated in the herbarium, on which \$1,175.39 was spent, and the herbarium is stated to consist now of about 365,000 specimens, valued at \$54,743.00.

\$2,688.71 was spent on the library, to which 929 books and 254 pamphlets were added, and the library now contains about 36,000 books and pamphlets, valued at \$60,305.00, in addition to which there are about 275,500 index cards.

The extent of the exchange relations of the Garden is shown by the Director's statement that 1,184 serial publications are received at

the library, of which 1,083 are received in exchange for the Reports of the Garden.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

SEVERAL announcements of plans and progress are made by the National Geographic Society. A handsome building, costing \$50,000, is being erected for the Society and as a memorial to its first President, Hon. Gardiner Greene Hubbard. The building is located on the corner of M and 16th Streets, in the central part of the city.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on the 10th of January, Alexander Graham Bell in the chair. The membership of the Society is now about 2,700, representing every State in the Union. The following directors were elected for three years:

Alexander Graham Bell, General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the War Department; Henry Gannett, chief geographer of the U. S. Geological Survey; Angelo Heilprin, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Gifford Pinchot, forester of the U. S. Government; O. H. Tittmann, director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; W J McGee, ethnologist in charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and Russell Hinman, New York City.

The National Geographic Society is already forming plans for the great International Congress of Geographers which will be held under its auspices in Washington in 1904. It is the first time the Congress has met in the Western Hemisphere. These geographic Congresses are of international importance and it is expected that representatives from all parts of the world will attend.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on January 6, M. Bouquet de la Grye, the engineer, succeeded to the presidency. M. Albert Gaudry, the paleontologist, was elected vice-president, and will be elected president next year.

THE Lavoisier medal of the Paris Academy of Sciences has been awarded to Dr. Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.